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No quarantinable disease has been reported for this period.

The work of the mosquito brigade in Habana has been carried on during the winter. For the past 5 weeks the number of deposits of larvæ has not averaged more than 1 in 700 houses inspected. In the larger interior towns the proportion has been about 1 in 300, while in the villages, where the crusade has not been carried on vigorously, mosquitoes are rather numerous.

*Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Death of leprosy case.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, April 19:

Week ended April 17. Bills of health were issued to 5 vessels clearing for ports in the United States, having an aggregate number of 121 members of crews and no passengers. All were in good sanitary condition.

The case of leprosy mentioned in my previous report died during the week. The history of this case shows that it was 1 of the 3 cases formerly reported as authorized by the sanitary authorities to remain at home properly isolated. (See Public Health Reports, April 23, 1909, p. 533.)

No other quarantinable disease has been reported during the week.

*Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Fatal case of leprosy.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, April 13:

Week ended April 10. Bills of health issued to 2 vessels bound for the United States. No vessel fumigated.

No new case of quarantinable disease. The 3 cases of leprosy previously reported are still under treatment.

(See Public Health Reports, April 2, 1909, p. 422, and April 16, p. 497.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

*Report from London—Fatal case of laboratory plague at the Institute of Preventive Medicine.*

Consul-General Wynne transmits the following report from Consul Martin, under date of April 7, of a case of plague which occurred at the isolated laboratories of the London Institute of Preventive Medicine, situated at Elstree, Hertfordshire, 15 miles from London, the information having been furnished by the director of the institute.

The laboratories had been placed at the disposal of the Advisory Committee for the Investigation of Plague in India, and the patient was one of the scientific staff, engaged in experiments.

How the physician infected himself is unknown. February 1 he became feverish and had a shivering fit. During the next day the fever increased and he suffered from severe headache, but the real nature of his illness was not at first suspected. February 3 he developed pneumonia, and plague bacilli were discovered in his sputum. The pneumonic symptoms increased in severity and the degree of depression became profound. He died February 4.